

World Brief

Porter names army chief of staff
WASHINGTON, May 2 (R)—President Carter today announced he has chosen a three-star general, Edward C. Meyer, over 15 ranking officers to become the army's new chief of staff. If confirmed by the Senate, he will succeed Gen. Bernard Rogers, who recently retired. Gen. Alexander Haig as Supreme Commander and head of U.S. forces in Europe. Meyer, a 1951 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, commanded a battalion of the First Cavalry Division in Vietnam from 1965 to 1966. Most recently he had been army deputy chief of operations and plans. Pentagon sources said the president chose Meyer because of his grasp of world affairs and his problems. "He's one of our brightest men," one senior official commented. Sources said the president had interviewed Gen. Meyer in person and had been impressed by him.

Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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op religious Khomeini aide assassinated xternal' foes accused Motahhari's murder

May 2 (R)—Iran today is external enemies of the last night's murder of Ayatollah Motahhari, the country's second most powerful Revolutionary Guard leader, a close confidant of the late Ayatollah Khomeini, in the head by unidentified men as he left the home of a ministerial aide in East Tehran last night. The assassination was the first in a series of attacks on the staff of Iran's armed forces. The group projects of a fundamentalist militia movement but its identity is unknown. Its first action was the assassination of Maj. Gen. Vali Gharani, the staff of Iran's army forces. The group projects of a fundamentalist militia movement but its identity is unknown. Its first action was the assassination of Maj. Gen. Vali Gharani, the staff of Iran's army forces. The group projects of a fundamentalist militia movement but its identity is unknown. Its first action was the assassination of Maj. Gen. Vali Gharani, the staff of Iran's army forces.



His Majesty King Hussein addressing the nation on the occasion of International Labour Day at a celebration held at the Palace of Culture at Hussein Sports City Tuesday. (See details on page 3)

Begin vows No more withdrawals from occupied lands

TEL AVIV, May 2 (Agencies)—Israel celebrated the 31st anniversary of its independence today with Prime Minister Menachem Begin making clear he would contemplate no more withdrawals from occupied Arab lands in return for overall Middle East peace. In an hour-long radio interview, Mr. Begin took stock of the situation resulting from conclusion of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty last month. A principal part of his message was that no precedent should be read into Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Desert border region as the price of the treaty with Egypt. An interviewer asked if, in return for peace with Syria, Mr. Begin would hand back the Golan Heights which were seized by Israel in the 1967 war. "We shall never withdraw from the Golan Heights," Mr. Begin said. "There is no such thing as sacrificing security in return for peace. There is no peace without security. Without the Golan Heights there is no security. We shall therefore make peace while we are still on the Golan Heights."

Regional Briefs

autonomy
rival' in U
May 2 (R)—Chinese Ambassador Ting Hao was today saying that Peking wished to establish relations with Saudi Arabia. "My country wishes to set up relations at government levels with Saudi Arabia," Peking's ambassador said, according to the local newspaper Al-Naba. The Chinese ambassador said that Peking could never plomadoe ties with Israel because it followed an expansionist policy which China rejected. Al-Naba said, last year the paper Al Sharq denied reports that conservative Arabia and China were negotiating on establishing diplomatic relations. It said, Saudi Arabia never would establish ties with any communist state.
May 2 (R)—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that the legitimate rights of Palestinian Arabs would be taken into account, but "not necessarily by creating a state". Mr. Dayan also said that he believed these negotiations would "stand strongly and back the peace efforts" in the Middle East. He said Egyptian President Anwar Sadat the support of the Egyptian military and people in signing a treaty with Israel. Asked whether the gap between Arab hardliners was widening, Mr. Dayan said: "We Sadat is very sure of himself and his ways. I feel that with re and more countries will support the peace process and rejectionist way." Mr. Dayan left for Singapore today at his four-day official visit to Burma.
May 2 (R)—Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak claimed today that his country did not feel isolated in its diplomatic break with several Arab countries. He told a news conference that Egypt, after signing a peace treaty with Israel, was waiting on a "comprehensive solution for the Middle East". The Egyptian vice-president, who arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit, said that Egypt enjoyed the goodwill of the Arab world and was not entirely dependent on the U.S. Mr. Mubarak, who is in the course of an Asian tour, said he had Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on the 11-Israeli peace treaty. Mr. Mubarak will leave for Baghdad tomorrow.
May 2 (R)—The Saudi newspaper Al Medina, published in Jeddah, has been suspended for two days, effective today. A judgement by the official Saudi Press Agency said the paper's suspension was ordered because it "was not precise in its reporting material related to the principles of Islam".
JERUSALEM, May 2 (R)—Israel's population on its independence day was 3,760,000, the Central Bureau of Statistics estimated today. The latest figure was about 3,158,000 Jews (84 per cent) and about 600,000 Arabs, including Muslims, Christians, Druze and others. Since Jewish immigration has increased by 490 per cent, mainly the immigration of more than 1,650,000 people. The estimate covered the population within the pre-1967 borders only. At the end of 1977, Israel's population was 3,000,000, according to official figures.
May 2 (AP)—Sudan's vice president is scheduled to visit on Friday of Libya and Algeria. The Sudan News said Vice President Rashid Al Tahir will carry a handwritten message from President Jafar Numeiri to Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi. His three-day tour is the first ministerial visit since Libya was accused of backing a 1976 coup attempt against Numeiri's regime. Al Tahir is scheduled to deliver a message to Algerian President Ben Chadli before going on to discuss the peace treaty and other Middle East issues at the Islamic nations foreign ministers meeting, scheduled for 7-12 in Fez, last year.
May 2 (R)—The Kuwait office of the Arab Boycott of Israel today lifted a ban on an Austrian company and a Cypriot vessel, following proof that they had dealings with Israel. The Kuwait News Agency said. The ban was imposed on the company B.C. Jan, for dealing with Israel.

Inmates, police exchange fire in Tehran jail

TEHRAN, May 2 (AP)—Heavy shooting erupted Wednesday afternoon around a central jail in downtown Tehran as inmates who attempted a jail break Tuesday clashed with police. The police officer said that the prisoners had briefly held some jail guards hostage on Tuesday, but released them later. The guards' weapons were believed to be in the inmates' hands. Revolutionary militiamen blocked off streets around the jail near the capital's central Ferdowsi street. As shooting continued, policemen ducked into drainage ditches for protection. A reporter saw a bus loaded with prisoners leave the jail at high speed, preceded by guards on motorcycles armed with automatic rifles. A guard said the inmates in the bus were being transferred to the more secure Qasr Prison. Guards said the prison housed some 200 to 300 inmates. They are reported to include several ex-members of the Shah's notorious secret police, arrested following the February revolution. A police officer at a police station behind the jail said prisoners had been in control of their quarters since Tuesday afternoon. He said negotiations with the prisoners Tuesday had been unsuccessful.

'Photofinish' result predicted in Britain's general election

LONDON, May 2 (R)—Britain's general election campaign wound up today in a mood of tense uncertainty today with no sure winner to tomorrow's voting. The right-wing Conservative Party's early lead in opinion polls has shrunk away and the earnest, sometimes dull, campaign headed for an exciting climax. Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher—who two weeks ago seemed near-certain to become Europe's first woman prime minister—insisted today she would still defeat the ruling Labour Party. She told her final campaign press conference that all information reaching her pointed to her taking over at 10 Downing Street. She spoke of "very considerable ground for cautious optimism." Prime Minister James Callaghan, buoyed by his personal success in reviving the flagging Labour Party, told reporters his minority government had performed wonderfully. "Now I ask for a majority Labour government," he added. An opinion poll in yesterday's Daily Mail gave Labour a tiny, 0.7 per cent lead over the Conservatives—the first time any of the numerous surveys have put the party ahead. It fuelled speculation that Britain might again have a "hung parliament" without either party securing a clear majority. The two previous elections, both in 1974, resulted in Labour failing to establish a solid parliamentary power base. The third-ranking Liberal Party, whose standing has recovered in the latest polls, today predicted it would hold the balance of power after the vote. Liberal leader David Steel said he would be prepared to work with either Labour or the Conservatives. Both Mr. Callaghan and Mrs. Thatcher have said Britain would benefit from strong one-party rule. Mrs. Thatcher, pledging she would launch a head-on fight against socialism, appealed to floating voters not to swing behind the liberals or other minority parties. She reiterated the position she has hammered home for the past five weeks: Britain is becoming too dependent on the state and must rekindle free enterprise and individualism. Mr. Callaghan, speaking from his constituency in the Welsh capital of Cardiff, told the record electorate of 41.5 million that "if you vote conservative you would vote for change with chaos. If you vote for Labour you will vote for change which will be controlled."

Bomb attacks rock Paris, 'active' police duty urged

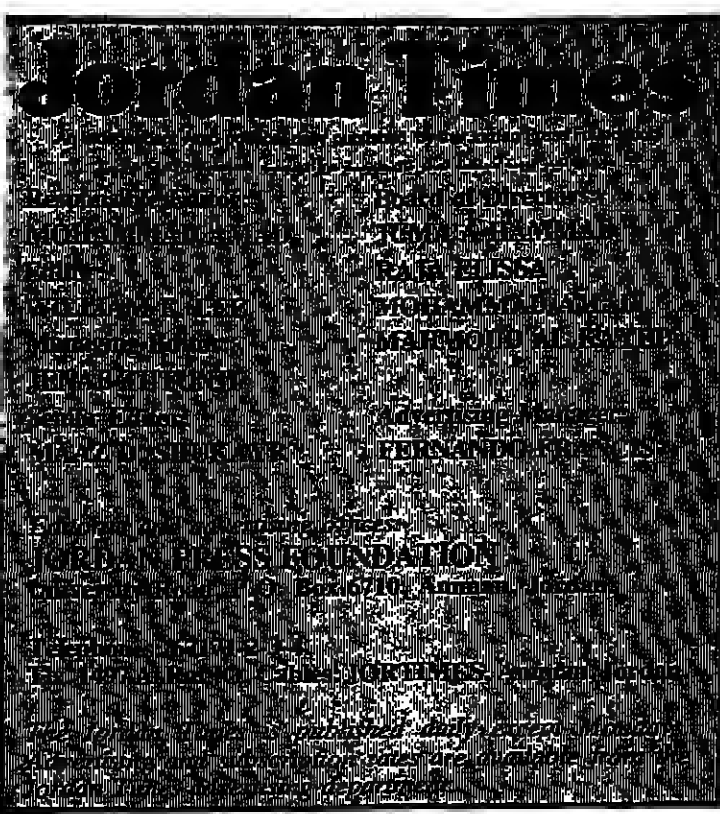
PARIS, May 2 (R)—The French government announced plans today to put extra police on the streets in the fight against big city violence as newspapers bannered reports of more bombings and shootings. Interior Minister Christian Bonnet reported to the cabinet after a wave of bomb attacks rocked the capital overnight, causing extensive damage but no casualties. The bombers struck at unmanned police stations, shops, a bank, a garage and administrative offices in an apparently coordinated series of raids across Paris. Mr. Bonnet said police tied down with duties not linked with the security of citizens would be transferred to active service. The latest violence followed a day of peaceful Labour Day marches by thousands of trade unionists. After the marches had dispersed in central Paris, clashes broke out between crash-helmeted youths and riot police. Police said six of their men were injured and they made 13 arrests. Men in a car raked the entrance to the French Employers' Federation with sub-machine gun fire, while vandals armed with crow bars raced through the Latin Quarter, smashing shop windows. Police patrols criss-crossed Paris streets throughout the night vainly trying to grab the bombers. As Parisians cleared up the damage today, an anonymous caller to a French news agency claimed responsibility on behalf of an organisation which he named "Coordinated Revolutionary Action". Police said they had never heard of such a group. Another caller said the bomb attacks were directed against "racism, fascism and sexism, which

Arabs, Israelis clash in occupied W. Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, May 2 (Agencies)—Arab demonstrators clashed with Israeli marines on the West Bank of Jordan today and one Arab student was badly wounded by gunfire. It happened while Israel was celebrating the 31st anniversary of the birth of the Zionist state. The funeral Jewish settler movement, Gush Emunim, marked the event by bringing on a procession through the central part of the West Bank area. Close to Ramallah, home of Bir Zein university, several hundred Arab students blocked the road and hurled stones at the Israeli demonstrators. Gunfire broke out. Arab sources claimed it on the Gush Emunim demonstrators. Army sources said Rayid Nahle, an 18-year-old student at Bir Zein University, was shot when a group of about 100 students carrying Palestinian flags marched towards a mosque. Israeli forces imposed a curfew on Bir Zein University and sent in troops to hunt for demonstrators. Further trouble was reported from Hebron in the south of the West Bank. Israeli forces detained correspondent Hillary Brown of the American television network National Broadcasting Company (NBC) after she refused to stop filming an Arab farmer being ordered off his land by Israeli security troops. An Israeli spokesman said the place had been declared a military area in which television crews were forbidden to film. In Galilee, Arab villagers clashed with a group of Israelis who tried to establish a settlement at Ma'aliva. The group, from Ofrah, the Jewish township at Sharm Al Sheikh, at the southern tip of Sinai, decided to move to Galilee before Israel hands over Sharm Al Sheikh to Egypt under the terms of the peace treaty. They are not connected with Gush Emunim. They chose the hilltop because they believed it to be unoccupied government land earmarked for Jewish settlement. Angry Arab villagers threw stones at the 11 men, women and children, cut tyres on their cars and damaged equipment they had brought with them. Four of the men were hurt and treated at a police station. In Nabulus, Arab mayors marched in a demonstration and held a meeting, despite a ban on political gatherings. (Continued on page 2)

RSS survey gives mixed verdict on Jordan's economic performance

By Rami G. Khouiri
Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN, May 2—A leading Jordanian economist's analysis of the performance of the Jordanian economy, as measured against the specific targets of the current five-year plan, gives a mixed verdict that leans towards the negative side. Dr. Bissam Saket, head of the Economics Department of the Royal Scientific Society, told the Jordan Times in an interview that his analysis of the first two years of the five-year plan shows that "our achievements in economic growth are much less than reflected by current figures." Dr. Saket measured the economy's performance in four specific areas for which the plan sets targets: achieving an average annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 12 per cent; augmenting the share of the national budget contributed by domestic revenues; reducing the trade deficit and distributing development gains among various regions of the country. Summarising his findings, Dr. Saket said the GDP growth rate for the first two years of the plan (1976-77) averaged only 6.1 per cent of the plan target—or a seven per cent annual growth in GDP; the budget's targets for the growth of domestic revenues, both absolutely and as a ratio of total revenues, seem to have been met; the plan target for reducing the trade deficit appears to be totally beyond reach; and it is possible, although not certain, that the distribution of development gains among various regions and peoples of the country may have deteriorated over the past several years, while the well-to-do are better off. Dr. Saket said his study was designed "to put into perspective the achievements of the Jordanian economy during the past several years of apparently vigorous economic activity." He adjusted the current gross national product (GNP) and gross domestic product growth figures by dividing these by the Cost of Living Index for the East Bank, to come up with the rate of real growth in GNP and GDP. GDP growth rate
Dr. Saket says the growth in real GDP was 11 per cent in 1976 and only three per cent in 1977, compared with the plan target of an average growth of 12 per cent a year. Over the two-year period, GDP in constant prices grew by about 15 per cent, compared with the planned target of about 33 per cent, he says. Using GNP figures, Dr. Saket shows that real growth in 1976 was very high, at 33 per cent, mainly due to remittances from Jordanian workers abroad. But in 1977, he says, there was an actual decline in real GNP of two per cent. And while real GNP showed substantial growth rates totalling 30 per cent over the two years, he says, "this has been mainly due to factors that lie outside the immediate productive capacity of the Jordanian economy—namely remittances of Jordanian workers abroad." He says GDP is a better indicator of the economy's performance than GNP, since it excludes workers' remittances.



RSS study: domestic revenues lag, trade deficit still a problem

(Continued from page 1)

than 115 per cent during 1975-77, far exceeding the plan target of 20 per cent growth. This was mainly due to a large increase in imports and a corresponding rise in collected customs duties.

Income from revenues other than customs duties and indirect taxes showed a large shortfall compared with the plan targets. In 1977, these reached JD 26.3 million compared to the target of JD 53 million.

But a Jordan Times analysis of the national budget shows that while domestic revenues are indeed covering a greater share of current expenditures, the overall trend is in the opposite direction when the full budget is taken into account. That is, domestic revenues are covering an increasingly smaller share of the entire annual state budget.

Dr. Saket shows that domestic revenues covered 59.7 per cent and 45 per cent of total revenues in 1976 and 1977, already indicating a decrease in the share of total revenues generated domestically. This trend, according to a Jordan Times analysis of available figures, has worsened in 1978 and 1979. In 1978, domestic revenues covered only 42 per cent of the state's total budget, and in the current year, the budget anticipates that domestic revenues will only cover about 38 per cent of total revenues, or JD 176 million out of a national budget of JD 513 million.

There are, however, other positive signs. Non-tax revenues, for example, according to the Central Bank's monthly bulletin, rose sharply in the first half of 1978 compared to the first half of 1977 (JD 11.5 million in 1978 compared with JD 3.3 million in 1977). And there was also a sharp 41 per cent rise in the collection of direct taxes in the first half of last year over the 1977 figure (JD 10 million compared with JD 7.1 million).

It remains true, however, that while the amount of revenues generated domestically continues to grow according to the plan's targets, the relative reliance of the country on foreign sources of financial support and loans also continues to rise.

Trade deficit

The trade deficit, Dr. Saket says, is growing at high rates, rather than declining in absolute

terms as envisioned in the five-year plan.

In 1977, there was a trade deficit of JD 371 million, as against the plan target of a JD 208 million deficit. "The trade deficit is a serious problem", Dr. Saket says, "as indicated by the fact that it amounted to 60 per cent of GNP

and about 94 per cent of GDP in 1977."

He adds that "the plan target of a trade deficit of JD 131 million in 1980 seems now to be beyond reach," given that the present level of the trade deficit is not expected to decline in absolute terms in the near future.

The classification of imports, however, shows a relative growth in the capital goods share of total imports, while food imports have declined as a percentage of total imports, from 39.3 per cent in 1976 to 32.4 per cent in 1977. This is encouraging, because capital goods are used mainly for investment purposes, and in many cases for export-oriented projects (such as the two large projects to produce potash and chemical fertilisers) which will make a big contribution to the country's export account in the coming five to ten years.

Figures compiled by the Jordan Times for 1978 also show positive signs in the trade picture. For the first eight months of 1978 (according to the Central Bank statistical bulletin), exports rose by 4.3 per cent and imports declined by 5.1 per cent over the same period in 1977. The 1978 trade deficit in that period was JD 249.6 million, compared with a deficit of JD 267 million in the same period the previous year—a 6.6 per cent decline in the trade deficit.

It is impossible to say whether this indicates the start of a reversal of the growing trade gap of the past five years, because figures for the last four months of the year could show a trade deficit that is still growing.

The outlook for Jordanian exports must be judged rather good if one looks ahead five years, when the country's three large mineral-based fertiliser-producing projects (producing potash, phosphate rock and chemical fertiliser, all for export) are working at full capacity, and the massive Jordan Valley development project starts producing large quantities of fruits and vegetables, much of which will be exported to neighbouring states.

In the short run, however, and given the fact that expenditures

will remain high for the next two years as the country reaches the peak implementation period of the development plan, the outlook will probably remain for a large trade deficit that will hold steady or drop very slightly at best.

Spreading development gains

On the fourth point—spreading the gains of development more evenly throughout the country—Dr. Saket of the RSS says this is a qualitative target "and there is no credible way to check on the degree of its implementation."

The latest available data on this are from a 1973 RSS survey on income distribution, which shows a great imbalance in favour of the Amman region and its residents. Income levels in rural areas, for example, are low compared with those in urban areas: the highest rural income was only 63 per cent of the level of Amman Gov-ernorate's urban areas, while the average factor income in Karak Governorate was only 55 per cent of Amman area incomes.

The next development plan, Dr. Saket suggests, should specify the desired income distribution of the various regions of the country, instead of simply mentioning this goal in general qualitative terms.

Chief of Court leaves to address U.S. Arab meet

AMMAN, May 2 (JNA) — Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sbaraf left for Washington today at the invitation of the National Association of Arab Americans to act as main speaker at the association's annual conference to be held on Friday.

He said that the conference will be a good opportunity for him to explain Jordanian and Arab views vis a vis the Middle East question to the American public and in particular to those of Arab origin who want to participate in serving the causes of the Arab nation.

At the same time His Majesty King Hussein has sent his annual message to the conference and other Arab leaders are expected to send similar messages.

ANALYSIS

Jim vs. Maggie

By Gwynne Dyer

"IT MUST BE the first time in history," said Britain's Prime Minister Jim Callaghan, "that the keys have been known to vote for an early Christmas."

He had a point, since the smaller parties who finally joined the Conservative opposition to force his Labour government out — by one vote — are likely to be decimated in the British election today.

For years the minority Labour Government had blithely carried on as if it had an overwhelming majority. It was contemptuously confident that the motley band of Liberals and Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish nationalists who together held the balance of power in Parliament could never unite on any one issue to defeat the government.

But in its last few months, as Labour's popular support in Britain plummeted, the government's increasingly desperate horse-trading to keep at least one of the small parties at its side had become downright unseemly, and electorally damaging to boot. However poor Labour's chances of re-election might already have been, to go on would only make them worse. Mr. Callaghan seemed almost relieved to be defeated at last on March 28.

Yet Labour's chances of re-election are poor. Until last September they were fair to good, and Mr. Callaghan must now be furious with himself for not having gone to the polls then, as everybody expected him to.

Under Mr. Callaghan's forthright, avuncular leadership Labour's support had recovered miraculously from the nadir it reached in the last days of Sir Harold Wilson (whose reputation since his resignation has collapsed more rapidly than any other ex-prime minister's).

By last September Mr. Callaghan's tough measures and plain talking about Britain's economic plight had reduced inflation from 26 per cent to under 10 per cent and had restored Labour's popular support to within bailing distance of the Conservatives. But then he made the mistake of deciding to bang on for the last year of Labour's five-year term, in the hope of closing the gap completely. Instead, the roof fell in.

In hanging on, Mr. Callaghan neglected the wisdom gleaned from Britain's numerous essays at an incomes policy over the past two decades: a tough incomes policy starts to break down in the third year, and never lasts a fourth. 1978-79 was the fourth year, and by January the unions were in revolt.

In fact the wages breakthrough has not been all that great, though the average rise is more than twice the government's five per cent guideline. Nor was the disruption caused by the wave of strikes all that serious (as some of the British media that trumpeted "crisis" through January and February are now admitting, with some embarrassment).

Nevertheless, the trench warfare on the labour front throughout this year has been enormous, damaging to Labour, whose main claim to support had been that it could get along with the powerful unions better than the Conservatives. Mr. Callaghan is learning the bitter lesson that voters support an incomes policy in principle, but blame the government that tries to enforce it for the inconvenience caused when the unions attempt to break it.

So will the Conservatives win a clear majority today? Their greatest problem is their leader, Margaret Thatcher — the "Iron Maiden," as the Russians dubbed her — who has consistently lagged behind her party in popular support. In an artificially induced sexual husband, she has been called an extremist, and she also faces the barrier of male chauvinism. All these defects were recently summed up in a brutal comment by the modestly named Labour MP, Willie Hamilton, in Parliament. "Ever since Maggie Thatcher became leader of the Conservatives," he said, "she has had everything done to her and for her except a husband. That harsh metallic voice has now been replaced by an artificially induced sexual husband. She has been trained as extensively and intensively as a circus animal, but my God, she is a lot more dangerous if she gets loose."

Jim Callaghan's problem is just the opposite. Everybody trusts "Sailor Jim," the senior member of the lower deck of the Navy during World War II. They also know that he is too old to last as long through another full Parliament. Inevitably, his successor might also be "electing" some "paternal" successor from the further shores of the Labour family like Tony Benn, who they fear might bring in a couple of years ahead of time.

With such wild cards in play, many voters will make their decisions only at the last moment, and opinion polls have been even less reliable than usual.

The Conservatives probably will win, but by a very wide margin — and another Labour minority government is not out of the question.

Insurance union's HQ move endorsed

AMMAN, May 2 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has endorsed a request by Jordanian insurance companies to transfer the Arab insurance union from Cairo to Amman.

The ministry will shortly hold contacts with Arab countries to bring about the transfer, a ministry official said. There are 15 local insurance

companies in Jordan at present, in addition to 14 agencies for foreign insurance companies. All hold membership in the insurance union.

Begin for a fight

IT IS NO COINCIDENCE that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin should have been able to say over the May Day holiday that "we shall fulfil every word of the Camp David agreement and of the peace treaty with Egypt" in one breath, while in the very next breath adding that there was no connection between that peace treaty and other aspects of the Middle East problem.

This is not just Mr. Begin's tediously legalistic mind at work. It is the bluntest affirmation to date of the reality—not just the Israeli perception—of the peace process initiated by President Sadat, husbanded by the U.S. and eagerly seized on by Israel.

What Washington continues ponderously to insist is the "cornerstone of a framework for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East" is nothing less, nothing more than an elaborate system of security guarantees for an Israel which has not only not forsown its expansionist tendencies, but which proceeds with mounting stridency to shout them from the rooftops.

Mr. Begin's May Day interviews afford the latest instance of this tendency. "There will never again be a border in the western part of the 'Land of Israel,'" he proclaimed. "We shall never withdraw from the Golan Heights," he added.

Mr. Begin thus goes far beyond the disclosures which we have got used to in recent weeks about plans for new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories—the sort of disclosures which have been earning mild rebukes from a Carter administration which portrays itself as powerless to do anything about this embarrassing Israeli belligerency.

This is the voice of an arrogant, annexationist state which is proclaiming to its neighbours its intention to absorb totally the land of theirs which it now occupies by military force, and possibly to go beyond that into the bargain.

As for the other article of faith about the Camp David agreements which we are constantly being implored to accept—the provision for negotiations on "autonomy" for the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of their occupied native homeland—Mr. Begin has set the record unmistakably straight on that, too. The purpose of the autonomy plan is to give the Palestinians "administrative self-rule" but no legislative powers, as well (more to the point) as to establish the right of Jews to settle anywhere they choose in the West Bank.

The precise autonomy scheme, the infamous "Ben El-sar plan" on which the Egyptians are about to begin negotiating on behalf of the unwilling Palestinians, is to be made public today. When revealed, it will undoubtedly more than vindicate the brave and forthright resistance which Jordan, the Palestinians and all Arabs have been offering to Washington's increasingly blunt blandishments that we should all trust Mr. Carter, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin and get ourselves involved in the process.

What will emerge will be a nightmarish plan of the sort which Jordan has been vividly warning the world about: the permanent division of the West Bank and Gaza into three or four semi-autonomous "bantustans" surrounded by hostile, aggressive and armed Israeli settlers.

We can stand Mr. Begin's bellicosity only so long. Our hopes that the world will soon recognise the monster which the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has created in our midst, and rein it in accordingly, must be fast diminishing. Hopes will not be sufficient to sustain us when the fast-approaching crunch really comes.

Arab pharmacist union to move HQ to Damascus

DAMASCUS, May 2 (JNA) — The headquarters of the higher council of the Arab union of pharmacists is to be transferred from Cairo to Damascus, it was announced here today.

The decision taken at a union meeting was coupled with a deci-

sion to boycott the activities of the Egyptian pharmacists association.

The decision made by delegates representing pharmacist associations in Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Tunisia, Algeria and Kuwait, was unanimous.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Children's Art

The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition of drawings and paintings by German children at the Haya Arts Centre. The exhibit is open during regular hours.

Children's Film

The Goethe Institute presents the last in a series of children's films at the Haya Arts Centre at 4:00 p.m. Today's film is a musical play entitled "Max and Moritz."

Art Exhibit

The Dept. of Culture and Arts presents an exhibition of paintings by Zaki Shagfeh and Yasser Dwaik at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth.

Flower Show

An annual flower show organised by the Young Women's Christian Association will be held at the Intercontinental Hotel at 4:30 p.m. Tickets are available at the door.

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Joint painting exhibition provides rich contrast

By Fawzia Mai

May 2 — Two artists of divergent styles exhibition that opened at the Art Gallery of the Culture. Despite this of expression, Yasser and Zaki Shaqfeh's oil is somehow com-

each other without Dwaik, a highly versatile 15 paintings on show, from impressionist to abstract. His mastery of the sensitive application of maged to give a lovely quality to his land-

horses without bor- perferential. A similar characterised the abs- with different com- in focussing on the broken boards latices (al pois) pierced by a nious hope.

he uses, which may as post-impressionist, deeper, more sensitive is probably his most yle. "Deserted vil- at first sight a study of the classical omposition that would in black and white, kes on a more mean- ism, when one gets a appreciate it from a dis- crowd thin out. nal arched streets, of always found in Yasser ibitions—on in any artist's exhibition, for —conveyed a lonely h a brightly lit pas- the rhythm of arches, ally opposed to this Shaqfeh's works, ured, sharply deline- they strike one as rative. Even his style g patterns fails to con- reotype of his faces, ply bear a streak of ight side of the nose, does not always breed it is familiarity that he quality of Zaki's t on restricting him- themes and on pro- onal Arab style. Zaki depicting Saudi Ara- s, bedouins and Egy- ined the evolution of was strongly influ-

enced by two Egyptian artists who were my teachers in Cairo, Salah Abdul Karim and Abdul Hadi Jazzar. One built constructions with all kinds of metal pieces, screws and wires, and the other integrated the equivalent of these into oil paintings. But neither tried to preserve the Arab spirit. I try to reflect Arab culture and history through a semi-abstract style, derived from the arabesque of Islamic art."

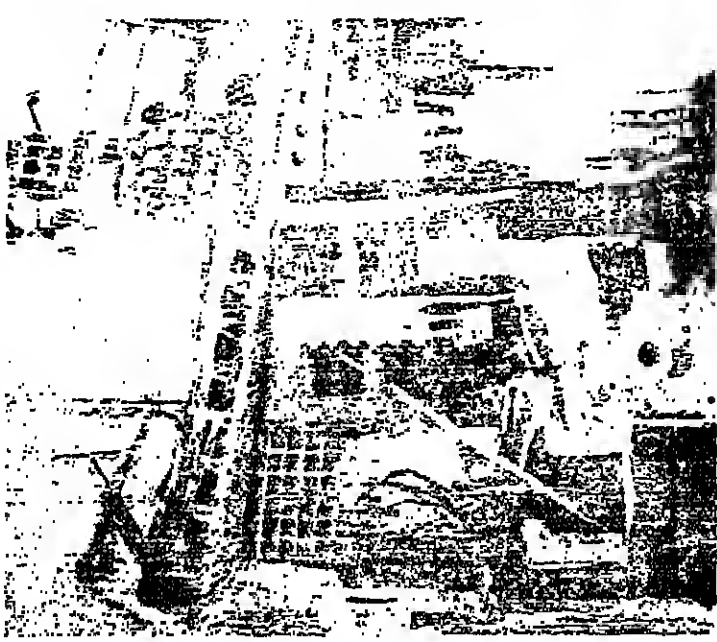
Zaki certainly is an artist. But he may be trying too hard to paint what pleases the public. A painting entitled "where to" depicts an obviously sad little girl holding a pigeon in her arms, a theme almost breathing vulgar sentimentality. But as the eye wanders away from the central theme, the background reveals itself to be more intense and much more original. A strangely alive brown, plain doll peers at the little girl from behind her skirt, stretching out a disjointed arm and staring

with deep sombre eyes that emit a lot more emotion than either the pigeon or the girl, and buried in Zaki's modified arabesques lie a number of heads while a fantasy of a hilly town crowned with crosses and crescents smiles a sad clown's smile. Indeed, where to?

Yasser Dwaik explained the reasons for a joint exhibition. "First, we both have only a few paintings available (15 each); secondly, we're good friends; and third, the paintings go well together."

As he happens to occupy the post of Inspector of Fine Arts at the Ministry of Culture and Youth, he provided a passing comment on the status of art teaching in schools here: "Mis- erable." Fortunately, he said he could discern "the beginning of a new artistic movement" since 1970. He added: "I believe there are a few artists here, around 10, who may become the mainstream of the future art movement."

وزارة الثقافة والشباب
دائرة الثقافة والفنون



زكي شافقه
معرض الفنانين

Zaki Shaqfeh's oil painting entitled "Where to".



"Deserted Village", by Yasser Dwaik.



Signing documents for the JD 3.1 million loan for the Sheraton hotel.

Sheraton gets JD 3.1m locally syndicated loan

AMMAN, May 2 — A syndicate of five banks in Amman today signed an agreement to lend JD 3.1 million to help finance construction and equipping of the new Sheraton hotel, continuing the recent trend of Jordanian investors and industrialists turning to local banks for medium and long-term loans.

This is the fifth such locally syndicated loan to be signed here since the Industrial Development Bank pioneered the way in this field at the end of last year with two loans for the cement and the silicate and lime brick companies.

The Sheraton loan, to the Grand Palace Hotel Company, is managed by Citibank (Amman) and the Arab Bank Ltd., and is provided by these two banks along with the Jordan National Bank, the Industrial Development Bank and the Arab Jordan Investment Bank.

The loan is for six years, at an interest rate of nine per cent. It will be repaid in half yearly instalments ending in June 1985.

The 300-room, five-star Sheraton hotel will open its doors in the first half of 1980. It will be 20 storeys high—the tallest building in Amman. It will be located adjacent to the existing Grand Palace Hotel.

Citibank and the Arab Bank are each providing JD 1 million, the Industrial Development Bank is providing JD 500,000 and the Jordan National Bank and the Arab Jordan Investment Bank are putting up JD 300,000 each.

This is also the largest local syn-

dicated loan to a private borrower that does not have a government guarantee, reflecting what banking sources say is the lenders' confidence in the economic viability of the project.

* R.G.K.

In May Day speech King Hussein: 'I have confidence in our strength'

AMMAN, May 2 — His Majesty King Hussein said in a major speech on International Labour Day Tuesday that Jordan has lately been exposed to propaganda campaigns with the aim of debilitating its national stand and its steadfastness.

But he said "I have confidence in our indigenous strength, the vigilance of our countrymen and the soundness of our national stand... so we will not change our course."

Addressing a May Day rally at the Palace of Culture, the King said: "Campaigns against this country have been launched by external powers and stray forces in the Arab world because Jordan has maintained its stand as a dam-

against Israel's expansion, and acted as a main link in Arab solidarity."

"In our quest for a just peace and the restoration of Arab and Palestinian rights, we should not capitulate and give in to the aggressors' expansionist ambitions, but we must keep the door open for a dialogue with the world to achieve our aims", the King said.

He also underlined the importance of a strong, united domestic front so that "we can survive the storm and the critical stage our nation is passing through, and continue to play the role of a shield to defend the Arab nation against perils and acts of aggression."

Today marked the 26th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's assumption of his constitutional powers.

Year of the Child book exhibit opens

By Serene R. Farraj
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 2 — On the occasion of the International Year of the Child an international book exhibition will be held in the Palace of Culture on Thursday, May 3, beginning at 3:30 p.m. The exhibition is being sponsored by the Friends of the Children's Club.

"There will be some thirty to thirty-five thousand new children's book at the exhibition, mainly Arabic and English and a few French books. It will be the fourth international children's book fair. Last year, it was more international. Fifteen embassies participated with their children's books. But this year they are planting trees at Yajouz International Forest, so we didn't ask them," Miss Margo Malatjalian, the artistic director at the Friends of the Children's Club, told the Jordan Times.

The purpose of the exhibition is to introduce children's books, old and new, to the public to encourage them to buy books for their children, and also to encourage

writers and publishers in Jordan to write and publish more children's books. For this purpose we will be giving 20 per cent discount on books to encourage people to buy more books."

The exhibition will be held for one week at the Palace of Culture. It will be then transferred to other areas in Amman. This summer the exhibition will be held in other governorates in Jordan accompanied by a children's song festival children's plays, films and puppet shows.

The books on exhibit are for children from one year old to eighteen years old, and cover fiction, non fiction, arts and crafts, science, history and literature.

"During the exhibition we will present singing puppet shows, and if space allows, we will have children's films and story telling sessions," Miss Malatjalian said. "Besides selling books, we will be selling cassettes for children's songs. In other words, the exhibition will be like a bee hive with everybody working; parents, children, teachers, and club members."

National News

Crown Prince to inaugurate licence plate factory

AMMAN, May 2 (J.T.) — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan will tomorrow open an electronic car tester for vehicles and the new factory for producing licence plates at the Motor Vehicles Licensing Department in Marka. The tester is needed to facilitate the licensing department's work before issuing car licences.

Prince Hassan meets Korean minister

AMMAN, May 2 (JNA) — South Korean Minister of Construction Jee-il Ko and his accompanying delegation met here today with His Highness Crown Prince Hassan to discuss cooperation between South Korea and Jordan. The meeting came on the last day of the Korean minister's three day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with the Minister of Public Works Sa'id Bino on bilateral cooperation in construction work and inspected projects being carried out in Jordan in cooperation with South Korean firms. Later in the day the delegation left for Kuwait.

TODAY'S WEATHER

A decrease in temperatures will occur with an increase in clouds and a chance of scattered showers. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba there will be hazy weather with northerly moderate to fresh winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
low	15	high 26
Amman	15	26
Aqaba	20	32
Deserts	17	28
Jordan Valley	22	30

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	304.00/306.00
U.K. sterling	627.00/631.00
West German mark	160.00/161.00
Swiss franc	176.50/177.60
French franc	69.50/69.90
Italian lire (for every 100)	35.90/36.10
Japanese yen (for every 100)	135.30/136.50
Dutch guilder	147.30/148.20

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	8,033	—	6,740	6,740
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	7,064	14,300	—	14,300
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	792	22,650	22,800	22,600
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	4,012	—	1,500	1,500
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	1,838	1,010	1,040	1,010
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	130	2,600	2,640	2,610
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	470	0,940	0,980	0,940
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,430	1,430	1,440	1,430
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	391	0,890	0,900	0,890
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	738	0,890	0,900	0,890
Paper and Cardboard Factories	JD 1,000	1,126	—	0,990	0,920
Jordan Lime and Silicate Bricks Industries Co.	JD 5,000	237	4,300	4,380	4,320
Jordan Bank	JD 5,000	36,836	—	7,550	7,550
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	1,615	8,050	—	8,100
Arab Bank	JD 10,000	4,575	91,500	—	91,500
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	690	6,850	7,000	6,900
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	3,675	10,000	11,000	10,500
National Insurance Co.	JD 5,000	200	20,000	—	20,000
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD .000	345	0,680	0,690	0,690

Total volume traded, Wednesday, May 2: JD 74,197
Total number of shares traded: 16,430

Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
JD 5,000	1,529	300	1983	5,100

Total volume traded: JD 1,529
Total number of bonds traded: 300

International Military Sports Council opens Amman meet

Jordan Times reporter

May 2 — The first Council of International Military Sports Council (CISM) for the 1979 sports programmes, described its activities for the coming years and the extent of member state participation in the council.

CISM was founded at Cannes (France) on Feb. 18, 1948. Armed forces of the various countries are members of CISM. It is growing steadily from year to year. At the beginning of 1978, 72 countries were members of CISM. This year 30 countries have received invitations to join CISM.

liaison offices that work with CISM's general secretariate in Brussels. Discussions will include the council's technical, administrative and training activities, its 1979 sports programmes, described its activities for the coming years and the extent of member state participation in the council.

CISM develops friendly relations among the armed forces of member nations.

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NOTICE FROM JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY REGARDING TENDER NO. 26/78

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JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY
Administrative Depts. complex
5th Circle-Jabal Amman
Tenders Section.

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MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND YOUTH DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND ARTS

Announces

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At the Arts Gallery of the Ministry. Daily from: May 2, until May 15, 1979. The exhibition is open between:

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4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

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Mr. Kamal Abweh
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Tel. 23890 night

TIME

The World Newsmagazine
this week's issue

L GAME: (Petroleum thirsty world or high stakes)
R UPBEAT: (U.S. president expects days ahead)
ELECTIONS (Thatcher's lead over an slipping)
REATY NEARER? (U.S. and Soviet ent still missing)

Chinese bow to Hungarian pressure

PYONGYANG, May 2 (R) — Hungary prevented a Chinese sweep of the team titles at the world table tennis championships tonight by winning the men's final after China had beaten North Korea to take the women's event. The European Champion Hungarian men's team decisively defeated China 5-1 in the men's Swaythling Cup team final after taking a 3-0 lead. The victory thwarted China's attempt to win the men's cup for the third successive time but their women took their third successive Corbillon Cup with 3-1 triumph over North Korea. The powerful Hungarians, who last won the men's event in Bombay in 1952, got off to a fine start when Gabor Gergely defeated Guo Yuehua 21-10 21-18. Istvan Jonyer followed up with a 21-12 21-19 win over Lu Qiwei and Tibor Klampar made it 3-0 by beating Li Zhensti 21-17 21-11. Guo got China's only victory 17-21 21-19 21-19 over Jonyer, but then Gergely defeated Li 21-9 21-17 and Klampar beat Lu Qiwei 19-21 21-10 21-11. An almost hysterical Hungarian team raced on to the court to embrace Klampar after he delivered the winning shot.

The ease of the Hungarian victory over China came as a surprise despite the fact that the Hungarians had won by the same margin in the preliminary rounds. Virtually the same Chinese team had trounced Hungary 3-0 at the England international table tennis championship in Brighton in January. After tonight's women's final, while the men were still playing, the crowd started to stream away from their seats—only to find that the gymnasium doors had been locked, apparently to ensure mass attendance at the trophy ceremonies after both finals were completed. May day, was a rest day for players and a public holiday in North Korea. Competition for the individual events runs from Wednesday to Saturday. Jordan's team rated 49th in Swaythling Cup competition, while Syria rated 47th and Palestine 51st.

Tough going for German footballers

LONDON, May 2 (R) — Nottingham Forest, who last Wednesday scaled the soccer heights to reach the final of the European cup with a thrilling victory over West Germany's Cologne, crashed down to earth tonight with a 1-0 defeat away to Wolverhampton Wanderers. It was only Forest's third league defeat of the season, but it put paid to their slim hopes of retaining the English Championship. With only five games to play Forest trailed Liverpool by seven points and must now concentrate exclusively on winning the European Cup against Swedish champions Malmö in Munich on May 30. Wolverhampton, who have struggled all season in the lower depths of division one, ensured their safety last Saturday and tonight played with a freedom and skill rarely seen by their long suffering supporters in recent years. Only the brilliance of



England international goalkeeper Peter Shilton kept them at bay, but John Richards finally broke through in the 89th minute with a magnificent glancing header. In tonight's only other first division match Manchester United, fielding six reserves, drew 1-1 away to Southampton.

Americans favoured to win in Madrid

MADRID, May 2, (R) — Australia, seeded second in the Women's Team Federation Tennis Cup in Madrid, meet Canada today in

Baseball Standings

American League					National League				
EAST					EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	15	9	.625	—	Montreal	15	5	.750	—
Boston	13	8	.619	½	Philadelphia	14	6	.700	1
Milwaukee	13	10	.565	1½	Chicago	9	9	.500	5
New York	11	11	.500	3	St. Louis	10	10	.500	5
Detroit	8	9	.471	3½	New York	8	11	.421	6½
Cleveland	7	14	.333	6½	Pittsburgh	7	—	—	—
Toronto	7	16	.304	7½					
WEST					WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	14	7	.667	—	Houston	15	7	.682	—
California	15	9	.625	½	Cincinnati	11	11	.500	4
Texas	12	8	.600	1½	San Diego	10	14	.417	6
Kansas City	12	10	.545	2½	San Francisco	10	14	.417	6
Chicago	9	12	.429	5	Los Angeles	10	15	.400	6½
Oakland	9	14	.391	6	Atlanta	8	13	.381	6½
Seattle	8	16	.333	7½					

Tuesday's games
Minnesota 3, Toronto 2
Cleveland 3, Milwaukee 1
Detroit 5, Chicago ¼
Kansas City 9, Texas 3
Oakland 7, Boston 5
New York 12, California 8, 11 innings
Baltimore 3, Seattle 1

Tuesday's games
Montreal 7, Los Angeles 3
San Francisco 7, Philadelphia 0
Atlanta, 5, Pittsburgh 2
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 1
San Diego 10, New York 5
St. Louis 7, Houston 6, 11 innings

their first match of the tournament after a close shave. But they served notice they would be a tough side to beat. The United States, favourites to win the cup for a record eighth time along with a 40,000 dollar first prize, automatically passed to the second round after the Philippines withdrew from the 32-nation competition. Britain yesterday crushed New Zealand 3-0 in a first round match. Sue Barker, 23, beat Christine Newton 6-0 6-0 in 33 minutes and former Wimbledon Champion Virginia Wade beat Brenda Perry 6-2 6-3 after a shaky start. Wade and Barker then went on to win the doubles 6-1 6-1. The Soviet Union, seeded fourth, beat Portugal 3-0 and Czechoslovakia, tipped by many players as the most likely side to cause an upset, easily beat a courageous Hungarian team 3-0. Other sides to move into the second round after yesterday's eight matches were Switzerland, Luxembourg, Sweden, Romania, and Belgium. A further 14 sides will complete first round matches today in the week-long tournament.

The United States, which has beaten Australia in the final for the last three years, is fielding a string of star players including Chris Evert (yet to return from a honeymoon with tennis-playing husband John Lloyd), Tracy Austin, Rosemary Casals and Billie Jean King.

Mrs. King told reporters: "We are confident we can win, but we realise that it is going to be difficult on clay." Czechoslovakia always a good side on clay courts, won the cup the last time it was played on this surface in 1975 in France. But Mrs. King said she played on this surface was six years ago and her husband John Lloyd, Tracy Austin, Rosemary Casals and Billie Jean King.

Japanese and South Korean women advance

SEOUL (AP) — Japan trounced Senegal 84-52 (44-13) Wednesday to complete its elimination round with a 2-1 won record at the 8th World Basketball Championship for women in Seoul. The Japanese girls will play in the semifinals series beginning Friday, but winless Senegal was disqualified. Hana Nakagawa scored 13 points and Setsuko Hashimoto 13 for the winning cause, while Anna Besse and Ammaria Dagna accounted for 9 points for Senegal. South Korea, pushing Bolivia 106-38 Wednesday in an elimination game of the world basketball championships for women at Seoul's Changchung gymnasium. The Bolivians lost all three games they played in the elimination round, and were disqualified for the semifinals series beginning Friday. With a 2-1 won-loss record, the country gained a berth in semifinals. Guadalupe Yanez scored 13 points and Livett Rojas 10 for the losing cause. South Korea's high scorers were Kang Hyun-Sook 20, Hong Hye-Ran and Eun-Ja 14 each.

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A Jordan Times special report

Party leaders' personalities dominate UK elections

May 2 - Prime Minister James Callaghan pushes his off his round, beaming his big shoulders, and is fun at the person he is as "the hon-

of his hater is Mrs. Thatcher, 53, leader of the Conservative Party to become Europe's prime minister in British general elec-

her, like Queen Victoria, is not amused, a joke, but she is not a sense of humour, the House of Commons most politicians note Jim Callaghan as a parliamentary

between these two politicians has been actor dominating a high election cam-

ever won a British on the strength of parliamentary per- Mr. Callaghan is ack- all sides as the biggest electoral opinion polls have and again that he has the voters than his

Thatcher, it is Her party is the opinion polls, but the street either to would prefer Mr. prime minister or is not as keen on as he would like to

politicians have seized these findings. Their

special Election Day day on the BBC see the Jordan guide on page 7.

anyone can win the on for us, it will be And if anyone can Tories, it will be cher." Even some commentators have whether she is cap- ing defeat from the

her critics may in words.

initial performance have been under-

ate cause of Mr. wnfall in the con- sist March was the mab of his suc- s to establish reg- stry in Scotland and ramed him more ends, making sur- le for a minority which depended the small parties.

ers from Europe government ded. Its popularity ameter during the months of the most winter Britain has ty years.

workers went on and, and win, much reases than the five which Mr. Cal- lemanded as the ht inflation.

produced a max- dation and incon-

not only stopped ckaded docks and ive picket action. went on strike, and to struggle in work ds. Hospitals, and ying patients, suf- es refused to laun- or do other dirty e put into refrig-



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GENERAL ELECTION MAY 3, 1979

The Party returning the greater number of Members to Parliament: 217 CONSERVATIVE 114 LABOUR

OVERALL MAJORITY ODDS			
ODDS	WINNING PARTY & OVERALL MAJORITY	ODDS	WINNING PARTY & OVERALL MAJORITY
4/1	Cons - none	28/1	Cons 73-76
18/1	Cons 1-6	33/1	Cons 79-84
16/1	Cons 7-12	40/1	Cons 85-90
15/1	Cons 13-18	50/1	Cons 91-96
14/1	Cons 19-24	66/1	Cons any other group of 5 over 96
12/1	Cons 25-30		
12/1	Cons 31-36	9/2	Lab - none
14/1	Cons 37-42	20/1	Lab 1-6
15/1	Cons 43-48	25/1	Lab 7-12
16/1	Cons 49-54	33/1	Lab 13-16
18/1	Cons 55-60	40/1	Lab 19-24
20/1	Cons 61-66	66/1	Lab 25-30
25/1	Cons 67-72	100/1	Lab any other group of 5 over 30

Northern Ireland Members and the Speaker will be treated as 'Others' for all General Election wagers. Prices subject to fluctuation. NO POSTAL BETS

Bookmaker's newspaper advertisement, displaying the odds for and against the two leading parties, features caricatures of Labour Prime

Minister James Callaghan (left) and Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, flanking Mr. David Steel, leader of the small Liberal Party.

eration as graves went undug. Piles of rubbish disgorged city streets as garbage collectors went on strike.

Mrs. Thatcher rose to her feet during these events in make the most fiery and effective speech of her career. She demanded inter-party talks to curb the rising power of the trade unions. "Britain has become a place practically run by strike committees," she said.

Mr. Callaghan's government took no action on her plea. Instead, perhaps rather shamefacedly, it slowly settled the wage claims of the various strikers. Some political analysts, looking back to those tense winter days, believe Mrs. Thatcher already had the government on the run. And she has not ceased to hammer home her argument that Mr. Callaghan's claim that only he could handle the trade unions has been exposed as an empty boast.

She is, however, treading on dangerous ground.

Her predecessor as Conservative leader, Mr. Edward Heath, fell from power as prime minister in 1974 because of a lengthy confrontation with striking coal miners which reduced British industry to a three-day working week.

Mr. Callaghan has tried to exploit fears that a return of the Conservatives to power could bring back that sort of confrontation. His appeal to the electorate took shape: "You will be safer with Uncle Jim than with the

honourable lady."

His critics say Mr. Callaghan has become a ham actor. "If it is huff-and-puff and bluff we want, Sunny Jim is the man for all seasons," one of them commented. But to his admirers, Mr. Callaghan has built a successful image as genial, reliable, moderate, dependable. At 67, he has held all the great offices of state, while Mrs. Thatcher has held none.

Her obvious handicaps have been cruelly exploited by her critics.

"With those hats and that accent, she'll never reach the top," right-wing MP Mr. Enoch Powell once commented. Others have accused her of resembling a middle-class schoolmistress. When as education minister she scrapped free milk for children over seven to finance more schools, demonstrators chanted "Thatcher the milk snatcher."

But no other politician argues with such force that Britain has become over-governed, that the trade unions are too powerful, that the individual is swamped by socialist bureaucracy, and that personal taxation is so high that it reduces the incentive to work hard.

If the electorate agrees with those arguments, she will on May 4 enter No. 10 Downing Street as Britain's - and Europe's - first woman prime minister.

(By John Morgan, Reuters)

was: Labour 307; Conservative 282; Liberal 14; Scottish National 11; Official Unionist (Northern Ireland) 7; Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist) 3; Independent Ulster Unionist 2; Scottish Labour 2; Democratic Unionist (Northern Ireland) 1; Independent (Northern Ireland) 1; and Social Democratic and Labour (Northern Ireland) 1. There were four seats vacant.

A general election for all 635 seats in the House of Commons must take place at least every five years, but Parliament may be, and often is, dissolved by the Queen, acting on the prime minister's advice, before the end of the full legal term.

The leader of the party which wins an overall majority of seats is appointed prime minister by the Queen, and chooses a team of ministers, including a cabinet of 20 or so members. If no party wins an overall majority of seats, a minority government may be formed, or a coalition. The general constitutional convention is that, after the necessary consultations, the Queen appoints as prime minister the person who appears best able to command the support of a stable majority in the House of Commons.

The second largest party usually becomes the official opposition with its own leader and its own "shadow cabinet" whose members act as spokesmen on the subjects for which government ministers have responsibility. The leader of the opposition receives a salary for the post as well as parliamentary salary.

The 635 constituencies into which the United Kingdom is at present divided are made up as follows: 516 in England, 71 in

Scotland, 36 in Wales and 12 in Northern Ireland. There are two types: borough and county, which are, broadly speaking, urban and rural constituencies respectively. Their boundaries are approved by Parliament after periodic reviews conducted by the four boundary commissions (one each for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland), in the light of population movements and other changes. The present boundaries were approved by Parliament in the autumn of 1970; the two general elections in 1974 were the first to be fought on the revised arrangement.

The number of parliamentary electors on the 1978 electoral register was almost 41.2 million (34.3 million in England, 2.1 million in Wales, 3.8 million in Scotland and 1 million in Northern Ireland).

British subjects and citizens of the Irish Republic resident in the United Kingdom are entitled to vote at the election provided that they are 18 years old and not legally disqualified from voting. The following are not entitled to vote: peers who are members of the House of Lords; aliens; convicted offenders detained in custody in pursuance of a sentence; and anyone found guilty within the last five years of corrupt or illegal practices in connection with an election. Commonwealth citizens are British subjects and, if otherwise eligible, are entitled to be registered and to vote. To be eligible to vote in a particular constituency an elector must be registered for that constituency. Voting is voluntary: at the last general election in October 1974, 72.8 per cent of the electorate voted.

The only people not resident in the United Kingdom who are entitled to be registered as electors are "service voters." This group includes embassy and consular officials, members of the armed forces and staff of the British Council, together with their wives or husbands. These voters are registered by making individual "service declarations" and sending them to the registration officer of their home constituency. There were nearly 189,000 service voters on the 1978 electoral register.

British subjects who are on the electoral register and who are temporarily abroad on business may vote by proxy if they cannot return in time for polling day. People away from home on holiday cannot vote. British subjects living abroad, other than service voters, are not entitled to be registered and therefore cannot vote.

Any man or woman who is a British subject or a citizen of the Irish Republic, who is not disqualified from voting and has reached the age of 21, may stand as a candidate for any constituency. Undischarged bankrupts, clergymen of the Church of England, Church of Scotland, Church of Ireland and Roman Catholic Church are not eligible (but ministers of the Free Churches and of the Church of Wales are); nor are people holding certain other offices (such as judges, civil servants, members of the armed forces and of the police and a range of other holders of public office, together with members of the legislatures of countries outside the Commonwealth. In the October 1974 election there were some 2,252 candidates—an average of between three and four for each constituency.

By modern standards, the maximum sum which can be spent in each constituency during the campaign is tiny. It varies, depending on the number of voters, and on whether it is a rural or urban seat the former obviously needing more resources to cover a thinly populated, large area. In any case, the maximum will be spent only on



Accompanied by his small son, a parliamentary candidate talks to voters in his London constituency during the general election campaign.

DAVID ROSE, Parliamentary correspondent for Independent Television News in London, writes: Britain has probably the tightest rules governing the conduct of its election campaigns of any country in the world. They are so tight because of a reaction from the lax and corrupt practices that surrounded politics in the 18th and early 19th centuries, when parliamentary seats were bought and sold and so, often, were drink-sodden voters.

The principal sanction on political parties is the Representation of the People Act. Its most important provision is a fixed maximum sum of money that can be spent on promoting a political candidate. In Britain a rich candidate, or a candidate with wealthy backers, has no advantage over less fortunate rivals.

Manifestos which outline party policies, and which are produced by political parties for national distribution, are not subject to financial restraints; but election addresses produced for local use by candidates in the constituencies are.

Everything must be included -- the cost of producing all the publicity material, the hire of halls for meetings, telephone bills. The man responsible, legally and personally, for keeping the campaign within the expenditure limit, and therefore within the law, is the candidate's agent. He is the professional who organises the amateur workers and he is probably as important to a party's success as the candidate. Elections in Britain are won, and lost, in less than 100 marginal seats, and they are where the parties put their best agents.

the most critical seats; where a party is safe or has no chance, the expenditure will often be much less.

Until recently the limit averaged about £1,600, (about \$3,000), which could be spent on trying to persuade voters to elect a specific candidate. For this election that figure was raised to an average of £2,700 (\$5,000). And that has to include any expenses incurred before the election has even been called, if the candidate might have benefited from the expense.

Out in the constituencies, the local candidates' campaigns are still based on two tried and trusted methods. But there are changes locally, too. There are fewer public meetings than there used to be. Gone are the days when one leading MP used to start at one end of his constituency holding packed public meetings every night, with his wife doing the same at the other end, until they met in the middle of the constituency on the eve of poll. During an election campaign these days it is much more likely that they would take a portable loudhailer out into the shopping centres and market places, and try to get on their local radio station.

The party professionals say you can easily tell the good organisation from the bad in the last hour on polling day. The good organisation will be calling on specific addresses, chasing specific individuals: the bad one will have its loudspeaker vans plainly pleading with voters in general to come out and vote.

Unlike their counterparts in many countries, British political parties are not allowed to buy time on television to advertise themselves. Instead they are allocated certain short periods on national television, the number of which is carefully controlled so that one party cannot buy an advantage on what is universally accepted as the most powerful medium.

Out in the constituencies, the local candidates' campaigns are still based on two tried and trusted methods. But there are changes locally, too. There are fewer public meetings than there used to be. Gone are the days when one leading MP used to start at one end of his constituency holding packed public meetings every night, with his wife doing the same at the other end, until they met in the middle of the constituency on the eve of poll. During an election campaign these days it is much more likely that they would take a portable loudhailer out into the shopping centres and market places, and try to get on their local radio station.

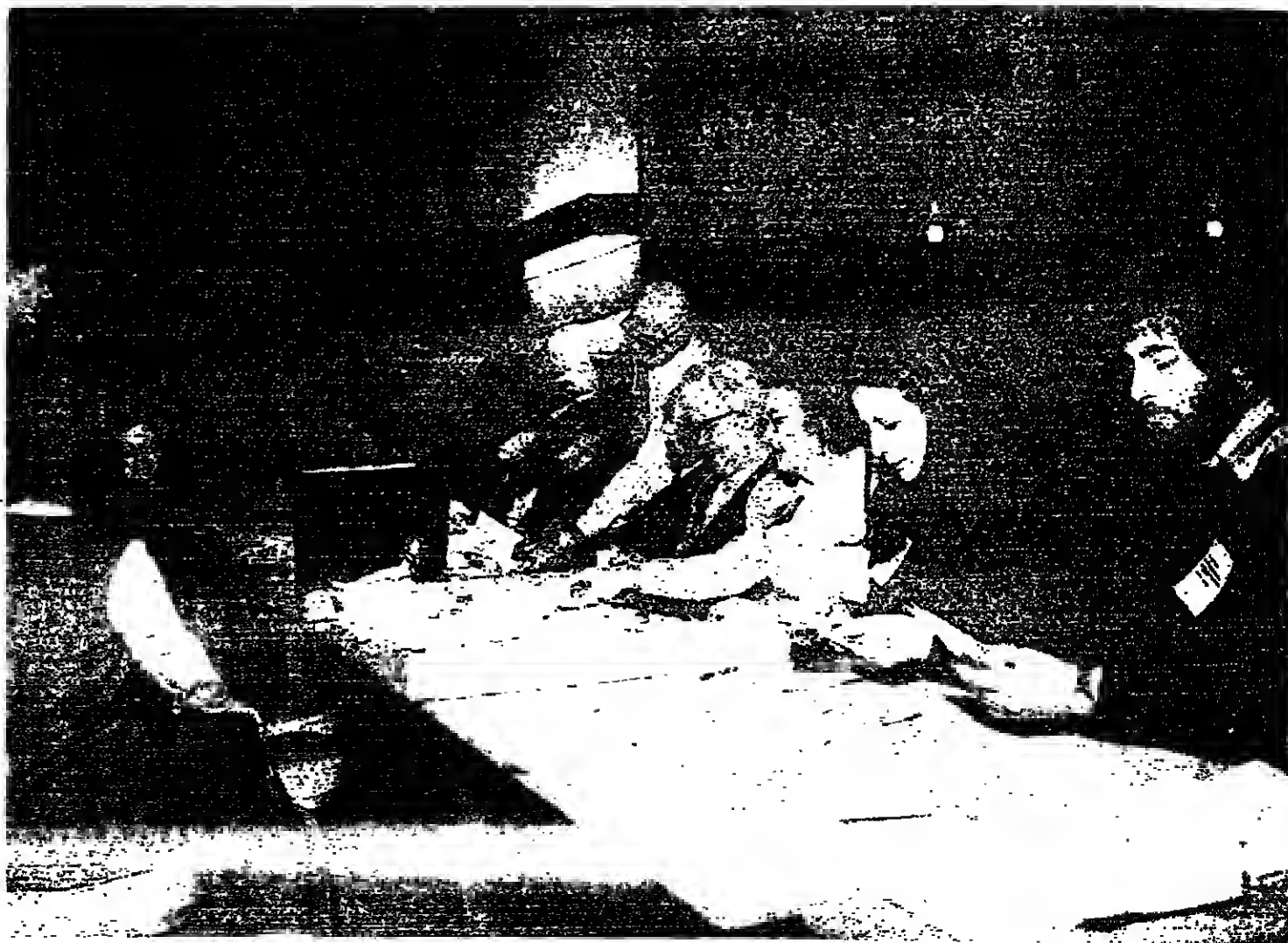
The party professionals say you can easily tell the good organisation from the bad in the last hour on polling day. The good organisation will be calling on specific addresses, chasing specific individuals: the bad one will have its loudspeaker vans plainly pleading with voters in general to come out and vote.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT writes: The last British general election took place in October 1974. The state of the parties in the House of Commons at the time of March's dissolution

The British General Election of October 1974		
The last general election was held on 10 October 1974. The table below shows the number of seats and votes obtained by the major parties.		
Labour	Seats 319	Votes cast 11,468,136
Conservative	276	10,428,970
Liberal	13	5,346,800
Scottish National	11	839,628
United Ulster Unionist Coalition	10	407,778
Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalists)	3	166,321
Social Democratic and Labour (Northern Ireland)	1	154,193
Independent (Northern Ireland)	1	32,795
The Speaker	1	35,705
Others	0	308,280
Total	635	29,188,606

1 The Speaker presides over the debates of the House of Commons and enforces the observance of all rules for preserving order during the proceedings. He is elected by the House of Commons and, once elected, he stands for his constituency as the Speaker seeking re-election.

2 Including the National Front, the Communist Party of Great Britain, various Northern Ireland political groups and independent candidates.



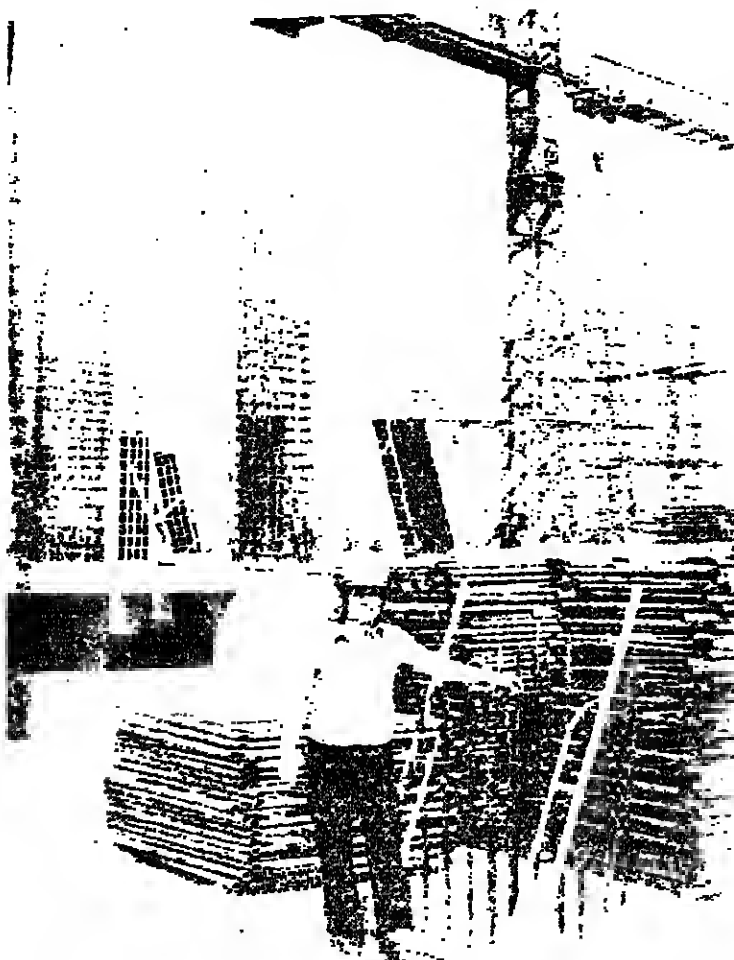
Votes being counted in the South London constituency of Croydon North-east during the last British election.



Proclamation dissolving the British parliament is read at Exchange building in London.

Korean workers in Jordan

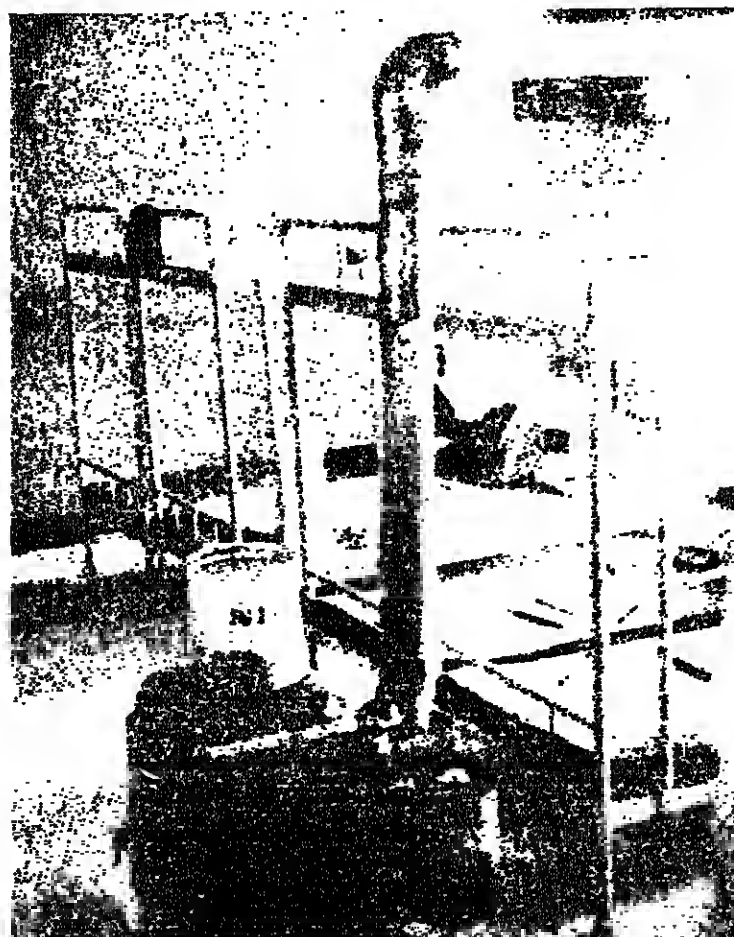
Success through long hours, tight organisation



The \$ 26 million Shmeisani Centre being put up by Ssang Yong. Project manager, Mr. Ki Hwan Lee, stands in front of building material brought from Korea.



Korean food is served at every meal.



Living quarters are tight but clean. The bunks and cabinets are from Korea in this Ssang Yong building. The camp for 300 workers was set up in two months time.



Part of the East Ghor Canal Extension and the sluice for a pump station built by Cho Suk.

This is the first of a series of articles on foreign workers in Jordan. The number of South Koreans employed here is steadily growing and they are playing an increasingly important role in Jordan's development plans. This article will try to give a general overview of the work being done by South Korean workers and companies here.

Text and photos
By Thomas Cromwell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — There are some new traffic signs in the Jordan Valley written in three languages: Arabic, English and Korean. The signs were put up by the Shin Seung Construction Company to warn the many Korean drivers (and others) to slow down to 40 km when they pass through the small villages that are strung along the main highway that runs the length of the valley. Their presence is a measure of the extent to which South Korean companies have become a part of Jordan's economic development effort.

Other frequent sights in the Jordan Valley are groups of new, bright-yellow school buildings, white health centres or administrative buildings and clusters of green or yellow housing units standing out in contrast to a rather sombre backdrop of rocky hills and grey buildings. "If you see a yellow building in the Jordan Valley, you see one of ours," says Mr. Cho Ik Cho, the project manager who supervised the construction (completed at the end of March this year) of 446 units at 19 sites of the Jordan Valley Development Project (JVDP).

Driving from North Shuneh, near the Syrian border, to South Shuneh, near the Dead Sea, you will indeed see a lot of yellow. In the more arid south you will also see numerous farm turnout assemblies which are part of an irrigation system for turning the dry land they are presently surrounded by into fertile fields. There are 6,000 of them. Together with the 18 km-long East Ghor Canal Extension and the four pump stations that feed them, as well as the 350 km of new farm roads that give access to them, they comprise part of the work completed by the Cho Suk Construction Company.

According to Dr. Munther Haddadin, senior vice president of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), Korean companies have won about half the contracts for development projects in the Jordan Valley. Other contracts have been won by local or other foreign companies.

Shin Seung and Cho Suk are two of four Korean construction companies which are presently operating in Jordan. The other two are Dae Shin and Ssang Yong; the latter is building what will be on completion the largest building complex in the Middle East: the Shmeisani Centre.

The four companies together employ about 1,500 Koreans on a total of 15 projects with a combined worth of approximately \$100 million. In addition to the JVDP project just completed, Shin Seung has embarked on the construction of 1,050 units of the Jordan Valley Housing Project (JVHP) at 11 sites, 361 units of the Arab Potash Township Project (ATP), the Hussein Thermal Power Station plant in Zarqa and a YWCA school for the mentally retarded near Amman. Cho Suk has completed five of a total of six diverse irrigation and water supply projects in the Jordan Valley, and is presently working on an electricity workshop project in the Valley and an exploratory adits project at the Maqarin Dam site. Dae Shin has a \$1 million sub-contract for the telephone service expansion project.

The number of Korean workers in Jordan is small when compared to the 100,000 in Saudi Arabia, 70,000 in Kuwait and 10,000 in Bahrain, but is significant considering the size of Jordan and the fact that the first project to be carried out by Koreans here, a water supply project for Amman Municipality, was executed only five years ago, in 1974.

When asked how Korean companies had managed to get so many major contracts in Jordan, the construction attaché at the Korean Embassy, Mr. Kil Boo Kang, told the Jordan Times in a recent interview that "Korean companies aren't always the lowest bidder for a project but they have established a reputation for always honouring the original contract for the projects they do. They never try to demand more than the originally contracted for sum, regardless of the problems they may encounter while doing the work. For Koreans this is a matter of honour."

Dr. Haddadin confirmed this by saying: "They are easy to work with, they don't come back and complain."

At first it took some time for the

Korean companies to get set up and accustomed to working in Jordan and hence they had some difficulty in meeting the deadlines for the completion of their projects. To make up for the problems engendered by unfamiliarity with the country, the workers would regularly work overtime, including doing a lot of night work. Mr. Kang said that now that several companies have got established in Jordan, they are completing projects on or ahead of schedule. Dr. Haddadin concurred pointing out that the Korean companies had been late on some of their initial projects due to the time consumed in setting up camps and getting materials and equipment. Once they have got established "they really go," he said.

All Korean workers who are sent overseas by their companies are skilled. To cut construction costs, the companies hire manual labour locally. In Jordan, about 40 per cent of the workers employed by Korean companies (on the average) are unskilled labourers from India, Pakistan, Jordan and Egypt.

Of the 1,500 Koreans here, about 200 are engineers and administrative personnel. (Only one Korean family is resident here and not connected with the embassy or one of the construction companies.)

The main reason for Korean workers leaving their families and country to work in the heat of the Middle Eastern sun is, unquestionably, money. In Korea a skilled worker can expect to get a monthly wage of about \$300 whereas in Jordan the same worker will get twice that. For engineers the difference is not so pronounced. A typical salary of an engineer here would be in the range of \$1,500 to \$2,000 per month.

The income figures for workers include pay for automatic overtime. All the companies have a basic ten-hour work day schedule that includes two hours of overtime. Typically, Korean workers get up at 5 or 5:30 a.m. After half an hour of exercises and showers they eat breakfast and set out for their job sites. Work begins at 6:30 or 7 a.m., depending on the company and the location of the particular job site of the workers. Work continues until 5 or 6 p.m. with one hour taken out for lunch.

If a project is behind schedule, workers will quite often go back to work after dinner and, on occasion, work through the night. As overtime pay is double the normal wages, workers do have the incentive to go the extra hours. Doing the additional work is voluntary, but the combined effect of pay incentives and a sense of honour in meeting obligations and working as a team gets "about 99 per cent of the workers to volunteer," according to Shmeisani Centre project manager, Mr. Ki Hwan Lee.

Workers come to Jordan on one-year contracts. At the end of this period they are allowed to sign on to stay for another one or two years. If they do decide to stay, they get a couple of weeks holiday in Korea before returning to work. According to Shin Seung's chief engineer in Jordan, Mr. I.H. Hwang, "most companies expect about 30 per cent of their workers to stay on for more than one year. Many of those who do go back to Korea, however, only stay there for one year or so before going on an overseas project again."

Life overseas is by no means easy for the Koreans. With a six-day work week, at least ten hours a day on the job and a cultural environment completely different from what they are used to, it is not surprising that many of the workers count off the days until their contract periods are up.

To help the workers overcome the problems they encounter while living so far from home, the companies fly in weekly supplies of video-tapes as well as cassettes, photos and letters from families and friends. The companies also provide Korean food for each meal — with specialities sent from Korea and other dishes made up Korean-style from rice, meat and vegetables that are available locally. Shin Seung, which presently employs the most Koreans in Jordan (1,000 of a total workforce of 1,700) has a minister on its payroll whose full time job it is to see to the needs of the workers. He travels from job site to job site, holding services for those who wish to attend and making himself available for those who seek his advice. The companies also provide facilities for favourite sports such as soccer, volleyball and table tennis.

Pay scales on projects in Jordan are generally less than those available to Korean workers in some of the wealthier Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia. However, workers — especially Christians — are happy to work in Jordan in particular because they consider it to be the Holy Land and therefore their work in Jordan takes on an added dimension of significance.

Taking Jordan's development into account is by no means of small importance to the Koreans here. Following the initiative of their government — which encourages cooperation with developing countries and even guarantees in writing each project undertaken by a Korean company — companies here take their work as a serious effort to contribute to the betterment of Jordan. A Ssang Yong information sheet lists for national objectives for the company to focus on while "it is here to promote Jordan's international image, to reinforce its national identity (by use of Arab-style architecture for example), to initiate support for Jordan's five-year plan, and to help modernise metropolitan Amman."

The work ethic of the South Koreans can be summed up as diligence, self-help and cooperation. High value is attached to ambition and achievement.

Living as the Koreans do in camps set up at or close to their job sites, they do not normally interact a great deal with the local communities on a daily basis. Nevertheless, they do make an effort to build good relations with the people in the areas they work in. In the Jordan Valley, for example, the Shin Seung water truck on its run up the length of the valley stops to fill up road-side water barrels if a villager waves for it to stop. Shin Seung project manager for the company's construction in the Jordan Valley, Mr. Cho Ik Cho, said that the company has established a tradition of giving school children pens and notebooks before beginning work on a new school.

Judging by the warm welcome given the Koreans in whose company we toured the Jordan Valley, especially by a group of farmers who insisted on us eating some of

the tomatoes they had just harvested, the Koreans' overtures to the local communities have met with a favourable response.

The camps are well maintained and constantly being improved. Although the camps are not permanent, every effort is made to make them clean and attractive. Flowers are planted, sports facilities built and brightly painted signs and slogans set up. The sign at Cho Suk's main camp in the Jordan Valley reads: "Let us plant our Korean spirit in this dry land." Since Cho Suk has been constructing irrigation works, their sign is particularly a propos.

Because of the high overhead incurred by the Korean companies having to bring over and support so many of the workers on their projects, they don't always make a profit on a single project. Mr. H.Y. Kim, the director of Cho Suk in Jordan, told us that of the total of eight projects his company has won contracts for, the first three were completed at a loss. Since then, the company has been making a profit.

Not surprisingly, the first three projects were also the ones Cho Suk completed after the scheduled date. Mr. Kim explained that the delays were due to the initial setting up of facilities such as camps, storage and equipment yards, the acquisition of machinery (one-third of which was brought out from Korea), and delays in supply of some of the materials caused by the war in Lebanon.

On the average, about half the materials which Korean companies in Jordan use are from Korea. Another problem his company faced was having to wait for the farmers to complete their harvests before the workers were able to put in new irrigation systems. Since the first three overdue projects, all the Cho Suk projects have been completed on or before schedule.

As overall Korean companies are now well established in Jordan with extensive construction facilities and equipment, it is certain that they will be actively competing for construction contracts here in the future.



Small machines are brought out from Korea because the workers are accustomed to using them. Lights are set up for night work.



A new concrete making machine has recently been brought in by Shin Seung to supply its five concrete tracks that run the length of the Jordan Valley to the various building sites.



Farmers near Deir Alla press just harvested tomatoes on Koreans visiting a nearby school. On the left is Shin Seung's chief engineer in Jordan, Mr. Hwang, in the centre is the Korean construction attaché, Mr. Kil Boo Kang, and on the right is Shin Seung's assistant director, Mr. Lee.



A residential building at Cho Suk's main site office, built during the Jordan Valley project.



New Houses built by Shin Seung stand ready for occupancy in Jordan Valley.



Shin Seung's main site office and camp in the Jordan Valley.



Three of 50 school buildings just completed in the Jordan Valley.

FOR THURSDAY, May 3, 1979

OUR DAILY broscope

TENDENCIES: Daytime is fine for plan-
the scope of your activities both in per-
life. Make sure you organize your efforts
worthwhile goal. Compliment others now to
cooperation.

21 to Apr. 19) Plan how to become more
your talents and gain more benefits
up recreational activities for the near
lay to put across a business deal.

Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan how to make the
time more enviable and show that you are
to kin. Study a new project that could bring
profits.

May 21 to June 21) Talk over with allies your
how best to gain them. Also a good time to
ether to trade or with close ties.

LDREN (June 22 to July 21) Elevate your
so that you can attain greater wealth in the
n with a monetary expert and get good ad-

2 to Aug. 21) If you expend more effort you
sonal aims more easily now. Get in touch
ids and plan recreation you like together.
g. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan how to handle a
n in a clever way. Listen to what an expert.
Avoid whoever is apt to get you into some
ment.

t. 23 to Oct. 22) Know what your most in-
and plan how to go after them successful-
now for social gatherings you want to have
are. Avoid the tendency to exaggerate.

Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Contact bigwigs for the
eed in civic matters and get the right
career affairs also. Become interested in
ill hold your interest and relax you.

US (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan how to ex-
career work. Don't limit yourself so much.
method that could prove to be good for

1 (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get at those tasks
d they are soon behind you. Show you can
n you want to be. Try to be more encourag-
one and get better results.

(Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You now understand
tters want of you and can coordinate ef-
A situation arises that can give you more
handle it wisely.

20 to Mar. 20) Make sure your surround-
uncomfortable and charming and add art pieces
ive. Show co-workers you appreciate their
get more of it.

EN BRIDGE

JOHN
ARIF
Tribune

OREN:

rs, I have
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y use con-
ch. Unfor-
they end
opposite to
They mis-
many of
apply cor-
ce worse

results than those they used to
get before they went in for a
myriad of artificial bids.
Before anyone starts thinking
of playing a number of conven-
tions, he should be sure that he
has a sound grasp of the funda-
mentals of the game. There is
no substitute for a solid under-
standing of the basics.

The secret of winning bridge is
not in a complicated system. It
lies in good partnership famili-
arity with the methods you employ.
It is far better to play a bad
system well than a good system
badly.

If you go to any of the leading
bridge clubs and watch a high-
stake rubber bridge game, you
will find some of the country's
foremost players achieving ex-
cellent results using only a very
few conventions. They realize
that, without the time to discuss
methods thoroughly with a new
partner, the surest way to avoid
accidents is to use simple
methods with which little can go
wrong.

Experts, however, will always
strive for perfection—though I
doubt whether it can ever be ob-
tained. Bridge is an art, not a
science. With them, conventions
are in vogue. So, you say, others
are rejected and replaced by
something new. It is one of the
prices one pays for progress.

Take your own case. You say
that you play no conventions, but
I would question that. Do you use
takeout doubles? If so, you are
using a conventional bid.

However, the takeout double has
become so commonplace and has
been used for so long that you
come to look upon it as natural
and consider that anyone, if such
a person exists, who uses a
double of an opening bid for
penalties is using a conventional
bid. And I am sure you also use
the Stayman Convention over
partner's no trump opening bid,
and the Blackwood Convention
to check on aces.

There are some conventional
bids that are difficult to do
without!



OSLO, Norway—Eric Heiden of the United States races to victory in the 1,500-metre final of the World Speed Skating Championships in Oslo. He won his third straight overall title, amassing a world record total of 162.973 points in winning all four distance events. The 23-year-old star from Madison, Wisconsin is expected to be a leading contender for gold medal honours at the 1980 Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid, New York. (ICA photo)

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INFAL

TAERF

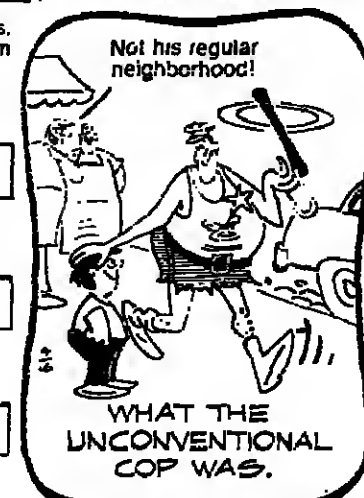
HIRDBY

DOYLOG

Print answer here: _____

Jumbles: DRONE PECAN HARDLY LOUNGE

Answer: That guy waiting on the phone was certainly persistent—A "HANGER-ON"



WHAT THE UNCONVENTIONAL COP WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Jumbles: DRONE PECAN HARDLY LOUNGE

Answer: That guy waiting on the phone was certainly persistent—A "HANGER-ON"

Peanuts

WE'RE NUMBER ONE!

WE'RE NUMBER ONE!

BONK!

I COULD HAVE SWORN WE WERE NUMBER ONE...

RELAX, ERIC—THIS IS SUPPOSED TO BE FUN!

YES, I KNOW—

HIS IDEA OF FUN—TACKLES THAT CAN LEAVE YOU IN STITCHES

RELAX, ERIC—THIS IS SUPPOSED TO BE FUN!

YES, I KNOW—

HIS IDEA OF FUN—TACKLES THAT CAN LEAVE YOU IN STITCHES

RELAX, ERIC—THIS IS SUPPOSED TO BE FUN!

YES, I KNOW—

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RELAX, ERIC—THIS IS SUPPOSED TO BE FUN!

YES, I KNOW—

HIS IDEA OF FUN—TACKLES THAT CAN LEAVE YOU IN STITCHES

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YES, I KNOW—

Andy Capp

WE'RE NUMBER ONE!

WE'RE NUMBER ONE!

BONK!

I COULD HAVE SWORN WE WERE NUMBER ONE...

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In probe of funds scandal S. African commission calls for prosecution of ex-official

CAPE TOWN, May 2 (R) — The commission probing South Africa's information scandal has called for the prosecution of former cabinet minister Mr. Connie Mulder for refusing to give evidence, it was reported yesterday.

The Cape Times newspaper quoted Judge Rudolf Erasmus, head of the three-man judicial commission, as saying: "We have referred Dr. Mulder to the attorney-general of the Transvaal because of his attitude."

The judge added that the commission had asked the attorney general to prosecute the former information minister, saying: "He can lay whatever charge he wishes."

Dr. Mulder, once considered a leading contender for the premiership, lost his cabinet post last year over the scandal, and later

quit his parliamentary seat after the Erasmus Commission named him as being deeply implicated in the major misuse of state funds by the government's now-defunct Information Department.

After that he accused ex-premier John Vorster, now the country's president, and Finance Minister Owen Horwood of being involved. Both have denied his allegations.

Earlier this year the Erasmus Commission tried unsuccessfully

to have General Hendrik Van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau of State Security (Boss), prosecuted.

He had labelled the proceedings a farce and said he had been made a scapegoat by being named as a prime mover in the Information Department's irregular projects.

However, Transvaal attorney General Jan Nothling said General Van den Bergh's prosecution for contempt could lead to disclosures against the nation's interest.

When Dr. Mulder was called in April, he refused to give evidence for a second time. He said the commission had refused him access to previous evidence and files.

Foreign Minister P. Botha told

a press conference Monday that the government had secretly used 14 million rand (\$16.5 million) to set up and run the South African news magazine *To the Point*.

He said his announcement was part of the government's efforts to clear up the affairs of the defunct Information Department.

Floods sweep villages away in Sumatra

JAKARTA, May 2 (R) — About 80 people are feared dead after floods, caused by eruptions from a long-dormant volcano, swept away seven mountain villages in west Sumatra, officials said yesterday.

The floods engulfed the villages on the slopes of the Merapi volcano two days ago after a string of eruptions destroyed several natural dams near the crater.

Officials from the west Sumatra capital of Padang said the death toll might rise because reports were still coming in from the stricken area.

Officials said rescue work was difficult because floods had caused extensive damage to buildings, roads and rice fields.

Surviving villagers said disaster struck before dawn when a wall of water thundered down the slopes of the 2,890-metre volcano, dislodging huge boulders and flattening houses within seconds.

One body was found 35 kilometres down-stream from one of the wrecked villages.

It was the second volcanic disaster in Indonesia this year. In February, 149 villagers were killed when the Sinila crater in central Java erupted, releasing a cloud of deadly gas.



Picking up the pieces

YUGOSLAVIA — The family cookstove stands outside a damaged home in the Montenegro region of Yugoslavia, scene of last month's earthquake, which left 200 dead and over 2,000 injured. (Gamma photo)

Shape of things to come? U.S. firm unveils 'paperless office'

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP) — In Mr. Larry Stockett's office, no secretary takes a letter. No mistake-ridden letters jam wastebaskets. No filing cabinets line the walls. There are no typewriters, no file folders. There is no clutter.

If Mr. Stockett wants to go over correspondence on the way home, he opens his briefcase, turns on the six-ounce microfiche projector and reads from a screen built into the briefcase lid.

The 32-year-old Mr. Stockett is president of Micronet, Incorporated, a management consulting firm that specializes in automation. His message is that the office can be made just as efficient as the production line.

"We wanted to be the first to practice what we preach," Mr. Stockett says. That gave birth to today's official opening of what Mr. Stockett proclaims is the office of the future.

Not surprisingly, it's called "the paperless office" and it's located amidst the plush boutiques in the shopping arcade of the Watergate Hotel complex. But it is a working office, not a trade show or a sales room.

"We don't sell any equipment or software. We are a user like any other user," says Mr. Stockett.

Equipment in micronet's office includes a thought tank system that takes dictation from any phone in the office, processors, TV display screens at each desk, printers for letters that go out of the office, a computer and three minicomputers. Instead of the tapping of typewriters in the usual office, here there is only the incessant hum of machinery.

"If a firm goes to the manufacturer, they get a sales pitch," Mr. Stockett said. "From us they hear what works and what doesn't work."

The firm also conducts workshops for executive officers of companies and for planning teams, charging \$225 per student per day. Mr. Stockett expects 5,000 to attend the workshops in the next 12 months.

An accounting firm sent managers from around the world. The government is a big client.

All of the equipment in use in the office is of standard manufacture and readily available. Mr. Stockett's briefcase, complete with microfiche projector and screen, sells for \$139. Microfiche are small rectangles of film capable of holding the equivalent of 270 pages of computer printout.

"Every bit of information I create in my company I can carry with me in my briefcase," Mr. Stockett said.

Mr. Stockett said that although more than 50 per cent of the gross national product is associated with information systems, there has not been any increase in office productivity in the last ten years.

U.K. balances last of standby credit drawn from IMF with \$1bn. payoff

WASHINGTON, May 2 (R) — Britain has now repaid all the standby credit drawn from the International Monetary Fund to help shore up its sagging currency in 1977, according to informed monetary sources.

The sources said that the final repayment of an installment of \$1 billion was completed on April 20, well ahead of schedule.

This leaves a British debt to the IMF of only one billion Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) drawn under the fund's oil facility in 1976.

World News Briefs

UANC denies receiving any funds from

SALISBURY, May 2 (R) — A spokesman for Zimbabwe's prime minister-elect, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, today denied that the new Islamic government in Iran had received funds from the deposed Shah. "We didn't get any money," the spokesman for the Bishop's United African Council (UANC) told Reuters. An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday said Bishop Muzorewa was financed by a secret police Savak and said it would not recognize the government. The UANC spokesman said the allegations were a policy of attacking "all foreigners who were friends of the Shah." "They are singling out my (Bishop's) presence in relations he had with the Shah as a reason to attack him," Muzorewa was not immediately available for comment.

U.S. dollar reaches high mark against

TOKYO, May 2 (R) — The U.S. dollar today reached its highest point since May 1978 before closing on foreign exchange at 224.55 yen, up from yesterday's close of 223.79 yen. The dollar hit 223.80 yen before Japan's Central Bank helped pressure on the sagging yen by selling an estimated \$300 million of government bonds. The Tokyo Stock Market recently depressed export-oriented businesses such as shipbuilding. The market average jumped more than 6,277.60. Some dealers said that investors were betting the yen would lead to a revival of Japan's stagnating export. Japanese goods would become cheaper in overseas markets.

Ethiopia to move 250,000 away from

UNITED NATIONS, May 2 (R) — Ethiopia plans to move a million people from the drought-stricken region of the fertile areas, a government official has said. The Economic and Social Council, Mr. Ato Shimeles Negash, commissioner for relief and rehabilitation, said the problem could not be tackled by giving temporary food. The Ethiopian military government envisaged the most fertile parts of the country about a quarter of the land seriously affected areas. Already 22,000 people have been moved to the new settlement sites, he said, adding that famine threatened more than two million people in the Eastern Gonder and Northern Shoa regions of the country.

Asian Development Bank begins annual

MANILA, May 2 (R) — The Asian Development Bank 12th annual meeting today with calls for more development a warning that rising oil prices threaten the development of the region's poorer countries. There can be little doubt the grave problem facing the region, and especially the developing countries, is the impact of rapidly increasing imported petroleum products, the bank's chairman, Guinea Finance Minister Barry Holloway, told the press. Addressing delegates from 17 developed and 25 developing countries, Mr. Holloway also said that better access to the developed world was essential if the developing countries were to expand their economies rapidly. "For most of the world, however, the crucial need will be for a more ample amount of assistance on concessional terms," he added.

Thai border officials prepare to

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, May 2 (AP) — Drawn this key Thai-Cambodian border town were large numbers of possible evacuation of border frontier villages should inside Cambodia spill into Thailand. Authorities said men, teachers and others were called together yesterday to the plans following several weeks of tension as the border thousands of Cambodians loyal to toppled Prince Norodom Sihanouk trekked along the frontier and often made it difficult to be sure from the Vietnamese and Phnom Penh. The Phnom Penh regime has accused Thailand of aiding the Khmer Rouge but the Bangkok Government maintains it is neutral.

England hit by late snowstorms

LONDON, May 2 (AP) — The calendar said it was May 1 — May Day — but the thermometer said it was more like January as snowstorms swept England yesterday and today in the coldest start to May since records began in 1831.

Most of northern England was shivering under two inches of snow while the south suffered widespread frost, and weathermen predict the cold spell will last for at least a few days more.

A Meteorological Office spokesman said the cold snap was coming from the Arctic — which gave the country its worst winter for centuries earlier this year — with temperatures plummeting to two degrees centigrade above freezing during the night and likely to rise only to a chilly eight degrees during the day. "We expect continued snow showers throughout the country (today)," the spokesman said.

Average temperatures throughout Britain in May are about 19 degrees centigrade. The hottest May day ever recorded was 28 degrees in 1976.

In the Brecon area of Wales there was two inches of snow on the roads and school buses had to turn back, while in the south, roads were made treacherous by ice. An automobile Association spokesman commented: "Despite the date, motorists must drive as carefully as if it were mid-winter."

Underground paper calls for freedom of speech in China

PEKING, May 2 (R) — An underground newspaper went on sale at Peking's democracy wall today with a strong call for freedom of speech in China. The newspaper, named Fertile Land, said that when a person loses the right to express his views, "he becomes a slave and a fool."

"Freedom of speech is the freedom to say anything at all, good things, bad things, correct things and incorrect things," it said. "If freedom of speech is limited to the areas allowed by those in power, then in what country is speech not free?"

The paper said: "Many people are used to underestimating or denying the value of democracy and see it only as a way of stimulating the economy in certain situations."

"This leads to a strange

phenomenon in our country's political life: every time the economy is in difficulty, there is slightly more talk of democracy. But once the economy recovers, there is a resurgence of the 'leftist' mentality and democracy suffers."

The paper argued that a wish to maintain strict discipline in society and a high degree of central control was no reason to oppose freedom of speech. "Freedom of speech does not conflict with these things at all," it said.

The campaign aimed at broadening democracy and human rights in China bloomed briefly around the beginning of this year. But it was partially halted about a month ago when a number of activists were jailed and strict regulations on the content and placement of "big character posters" were issued.

U.K. grants Soviet journalist asylum but he flies home of his own free will

LONDON, May 2 (R) — A Soviet journalist, granted asylum in Britain after vanishing from his London office last month, today flew back to the Soviet Union of his own free will, the home office announced.

British officials said earlier Mr. Alexander Istomin had been given permission to remain in Britain for an initial period of 12 months.

Mr. Istomin, working as a trainee reporter with the Soviet news agency Novosti, vanished from his office on April 13.

Informed British sources said the Soviet embassy last week asked for consular access to him. The message was passed on by the foreign office to Mr. Istomin, at an undisclosed location, but he refused to see a Soviet official.

It was not immediately clear tonight what led

Mr. Istomin to decide to return home.

Another Soviet citizen, Galina Orionova, has been granted temporary permission to stay in Britain. Identified by the foreign office as an interpreter for a Soviet folk dance group, she left the troupe last Monday when it was passing through London airport on its way home from Dublin.

The home office spokesman said Miss Orionova had been permitted to stay while her case was being considered.

The Daily Mirror newspaper said Mr. Istomin vanished on April 13 but that over two weeks went by before the Soviet authorities reported him missing.

The newspaper said the journalist walked into a police station and asked for asylum. When his identity was known, the Daily Mirror added, Special Branch police were called in.

U.S. companies begin quiet return to Iran

TEHRAN, Iran, May 2 (AP) — Americans are returning quietly to Iran and, despite the anti-U.S. outbursts of the February revolution, finding to their surprise that many Iranians are glad to see them back.

Such American companies as Exxon, B.F. Goodrich and Kodak are cautiously resuming operations, often with U.S. employees who spend just a few days at a time in the country.

Many businessmen say their work still is being slowed because their own companies are undecided about their policy toward Iran. And the country's economy is still severely disrupted. But while anti-American sloganeering is still common in public, U.S. visitors say overt discrimination against American firms is rare.

Much of the sloganeering associates the United States with the repressive policies of ousted Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. "I don't believe there's as much anti-American feeling as we've been led to believe," says Franklin Burroughs, executive director of the Iran-American Chamber of Commerce.

Businessmen and bankers express the belief that American companies will have no difficulty participating in an anticipated import boom in the next three to six months. Imports may include substantial quantities of rice and wheat, commodities the United States has in abundance for

export.

About 40,000 Americans were living in Iran at the height of U.S. commercial and political involvement in the country. The number slipped precipitously as revolutionary violence overtook the country, dropping to 7,000 on the eve of the revolutionary victory Feb. 11.

Some 4,000 Americans were evacuated in an emergency airlift in the days immediately after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's forces took over, and the U.S. community now is down to about 1,500.

"The Americans who have been here previously find the atmosphere much more relaxed now," said Mr. Mehdi Shalfrooshan, an officer of the Bank of America in Tehran who deals with many U.S. businessmen.

"There was a more hostile attitude before. Now people think foreigners are here because we need them. In May, I think we will see many foreigners coming back for good."

Of the 300 or so American businesses that operated here before the revolution, only a "small minority" have brought back U.S. staff on a permanent basis, according to the Iran-American Chamber of Commerce. Few of the Americans have brought their wives and children.

About ten American children are enrolled at the International Community School in Tehran in

contrast to 250 before the revolution. But headmaster John Magagna said he has received inquiries from parents of about 50 more American children.

Life is austere for foreigners. Few restaurants are open after 10:30 p.m., alcohol is scarce, and the small foreign community provides little social activity of its own.

Returning businessmen have found many of their old contacts in companies and government ministries replaced by new people, some of them unfamiliar with the Americans' projects. But the expected import boom and a general revitalization of the Iranian economy could open the way for a substantial American return.

U.S.-Iranian trade reached \$2.84 billion last year. "People still have faith in high technology from the United States, and a lot of Iranians in high technology have been trained in America," Mr. Burroughs said. "The whole oil industry here has been set up on the American standard."

U.S. sources say the Ministry of Education continues to facilitate the study of Iranian students and specialists in the United States.

Some business specialists here have urged Americans to avoid a stand-offish approach, despite U.S. suspicions of the revolution. They also recommend a lower profile for Americans, who were highly visible when the Shah was in power.

Not enough copper to go around

By Alan Spence

LONDON: Copper is shining again, despite the fact that a few months ago the market looked set to be over-burdened by surplus stocks for some time to come.

Since the middle of last year, prices have appreciated by around 40 per cent to over £1,000 a tonne on the world-famous London Metal Exchange (LME), while major U.S. producers, such as Kennecott Copper Corporation and Phelps Dodge Corporation, are currently posting record prices (in money terms) of just below \$1 per pound.

The world's four major copper exporters are Chile (the largest), Peru, Zambia and Zaire. The reasons for the metal's strong performance in recent months are primarily to be found in these countries. Furthermore, even though the United States now seems likely to go into mild recession later this year, causing a slowdown in copper consumption, the problems confronting the major exporters, who along with Indonesia comprise the five full members of the copper exporters' group, CIPPEC, seem likely to continue to underpin prices.

So just what sort of problems have the exporters been facing? A year ago Zaire's copper-rich Shaba Province was invaded by Katanga rebels. Many of the 600 or so expatriates operating the mining industry there fled and by no means all have returned.

Since the disruption to production caused by the invasion, Zaire's state-mining body, Gécamines, has been endeavouring to achieve maximum possible output with insufficient spares, maintenance and skilled labour. Plant and equipment have been sacrificed in an attempt to boost production.

There are now fears that on top of the general infrastructural and transport problems caused by the country's overall economic decay, the copper industry itself could be hovering on the verge of a major breakdown. Many Western consumers have not received supplies from Zaire for months and there now seems little possibility that the country will meet its 1979 output target of 400,000 tonnes.

Neighbouring Zambia has been having problems as well. With Zaire, Zambia faces acute transport difficulties. The Benguela Railway, a traditional means of evacuating copper from the Cen-

The world's major copper exporters are all having problems with production. The resulting supply shortfall has sent copper prices soaring -- a trend to which there seems to be no end in sight.

tral African copperbelt to the Atlantic coast at the Angolan port of Lobito, remains closed.

To the east, blockages continue along the Tazara Railway and in the East African port of Dar es Salaam itself. Further, the rail-link to the south through Rhodesia to South Africa is coming under increasing pressure, due to the escalating conflict between Rhodesia and Patriotic Front guerrillas. The conflict is also causing increasing unrest amongst Zambia's expatriate workforce at a time when they have to grapple with an industry run down by four years of depressed prices prior to the recent boom. Some people doubt that the country will even produce 600,000 tonnes this year,

compared with over 700,000 tonnes three years ago.

On the other side of the Atlantic, both Chile and Peru have been facing industrial problems. Low wages, coupled with high inflation, continue to result in disputes and stoppages and there is no indication that either country is getting on top of the situation.

Quite apart from the difficulties facing the major exporters, in North America industrial problems are also undermining the Canadian industry and giving a further impetus to copper prices. The International Nickel Company of Canada's copper refining operation at Sudbury has been hit by a strike since last September. A dispute at Canadian Copper

Refiners Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Noranda Mines Ltd., is also threatening to disrupt copper supplies.

It is not true to say that the copper price boom has been entirely supply orientated — there has been some increase in industrial orders in recent months — but supply constraints have been the prime factor, helping to push prices on the LME, for instance, by around 400,000 tonnes over the last year or so from the record level of 650,000 tonnes. Furthermore, supplies of good quality copper have been scarce still.

Copper's volatile behaviour has come as a reminder of the possible value of an international copper agreement between producers and consumers aimed at stabilising the market. Such an agreement has been proposed by the International Copper Association (ICA) and is being slowly over the last two years under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva.

Recently, however, a major breakthrough came when the International Copper Association (ICA) announced a one million tonne buffer stock scheme which would see some of the world's traditionally associated copper

market. But other sources, including ICA, still remain sceptical about copper price stabilisation and some market commentators might not accept the ICA's proposal as a permanent scheme.

Whether an international copper price agreement can be achieved or not, many experts feel that copper supply constraints will continue to be a major factor in the market for some time to come.

At the moment, the copper price boom has been a double-edged sword. For producers, it has meant a welcome increase in revenue. But for consumers, it has meant a significant increase in the cost of their raw materials. The ICA's buffer stock scheme, if it is implemented, could help to stabilise the market and provide a measure of security for both producers and consumers.

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